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Hongkong, 26th August, 1908. 29

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Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good
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one side of the paper only.No anonymous signed communications that have
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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 3RD, 1908.

We had occasion yesterday to allude to the
protests voiced in Japan against the
increasing burden of armaments. It may
be remembered that a month ago it wastelegraphically reported that 144 members
of the British House of Commons had
addressed to the Prime Minister a plea for
reduction in expenditure on armaments.Yesterday's Mail brings the text of the
remonstrance. The signatories remind Mr.
Asquith of his Budget statement for the
year 1906-7 in which he broadly surveyedthe financial situation of the country in the
hope that it would impress upon the House,as it had impressed upon himself, "a much-
needed lesson." In that speech Mr. Asquith,
as Chancellor of the Exchequer, pointed outthat in the preceding ten years, while the
population of the country had increasedby only 10 per cent., the national ex-
penditure on Imperial account had in-
creased by 39 per cent., or over £40,000,000.Of this increase, "as much as £21,000,000
was to be put down to the army and navy."In 1896-7 the numbers voted for the army
were 156,000, and the cost was £13,270,000.In 1906-7 the numbers voted were 204,000,
and the cost was £29,796,000—an increasein numbers of over 30 per cent., and in cost
of over 60 per cent. For the navy the

numbers in 1896-7 were 91,500, and the cost

was £22,170,000. In 1906-7 the numbers
were 129,000, and the cost was £31,860,000
—an increase in numbers of 41 per cent., and
in cost of 48 per cent." This survey,the petitioners said, gave them a large part
of the case they desired to present, and for
the rest they based their plea, first, on the

accepted principle that armaments depend

upon policy; and, secondly, on the fact that
since 1903 the United Kingdom had been
pursuing with pre-eminent success a policy
of peace. Under the guidance both of Lord
Lansdowne and Sir Edward Grey re-
lations had been established with foreign
powers which have, by common consent,
removed many of the dangers with which
England has been confronted. The bur-
den of their complaint is that there has been
no corresponding reduction in expen-
iture.In this connection we may direct atten-
tion to the speech which the KAISER
has just made at Strasburg. His
Majesty proclaims his firm conviction
that the peace of Europe is not
imperilled—but at the same time lays stress
on the strength of the German people in
arms on land and sea as being an important
factor in the maintenance of that peace,
and finally declares that Germany is
determined to maintain and develop her forces
and interests without fear or favour. Herein
lies the answer to the petition which the 144
members of the British House of Commons
have addressed to the Prime Minister. So
long as the other European Powers continue
to develop their naval and military forces,
no British Government is likely to be
influenced by appeals for reductions. Successive
Governments in England have committed
themselves to the traditional
measure of naval strength known as the
two-Power standard, and if we may judge
from recent telegrams foreshadowing a huge
naval loan, the Government is, happily, in
no frame of mind to depart from a tradition
which the vast majority of the British
public regards as eminently sound. A
Service paper, we note, takes the Little
Navy party to task for thinking that
expenditure on armaments has anything to
do with the increase or decrease of popula-
tion, and tells these Socialistic Radicals that
they must really understand that we do not
build one battle-ship to so many thousands
of the population and so on down the naval
scale. But we can give Mr. ASQUITH credit
for being fully aware of that when he used
the figures to illustrate the increasing
burden of armaments. It may be perfectly
true that to introduce a method of calcula-
tion in accordance with the relative size of
the population defended, the British Empire
with its 400,000,000 of inhabitants would
need forces six and a half times the
strength of Germany's; but the use of
that method of calculation would, at
the same time, imply that the cost of
maintenance would be distributed according
to population! The object of the petitioners
evidently is not to preach either of these
things, but simply to show that the cost of
armaments to the 40,000,000 inhabitants of
the United Kingdom has been growing
enormously—and there is every likelihood of
the burden increasing. The appeal for a
reduction in expenditure will not succeed, we
may be sure, so long as other Powers are
increasing their naval forces, and the only
hope of the British public for a lightening
of the burden lies in the prospects of the
Colonies bearing a larger share of it.The annual general meeting of the Hongkong
St. Andrew's Society is called for the 25th inst.A very successful Bazaar has been held by
the Chinese at Swatow in aid of the West
River Flood Funds.

The Governor of Kwangtung, Chang Ming-oh,

has reported to the Peking Government that
over six hundred rebels have been despatched
in his province since last January.

The head cutting scare is being widely

circulated among the native community of

Singapore. It is believed that a European is

going about in a white motor-car at night

collecting heads for the foundation of the new

bridge across the river, and also for the new

reservoir at Kallang.

Rear-Admiral Sir J. C. Jellicoe, who was

commander of the Naval Brigade in the relief

of the Peking Legation in 1900, when he was

severely wounded, has been appointed Third

Lord of the Admiralty and Controller of the

Navy, in place of Rear-Admiral Sir H. B.

Jackson, who has been appointed to command

the Third Cruiser Squadron.

Admiral Harber, who succeeded Admiral

Hemphill in command of the American Pacific

squadron, left Shanghai on the 29th ult. for

Chingwatau en route for Peking where he

will pay his first official visit. He will go north

on his flagship Rainbow, and the other vessels of

the squadron to accompany him will be the

Denver, Cleveland, Chattanooga, Galveston, and Concord.

Singapore papers report the death of Mrs.

Murphy, wife of Captain P. M. Murphy, acting

Deputy Master Attendant. An inquest

is being held as the doctors suspect that death

was due to poisoning. Captain Murphy said

that if there had been any foul play he suspected

a Malay woman, who used to come to the

house to wash clothes occasionally. A Penang

telegram reports the death of Mr. J. W. B.

Ogle from the effects of strychnine. Mrs.

Ogle was the wife of a clerk of works in the

employ of the Straits Public Works Department

It is reported that the crops of Hunan and
Szechuan Provinces are in splendid condition
this year, and several ships loaded with rice
have recently arrived at Hankow.The King has been pleased to give and grant
unto Mr. Edgar Bruce Hart, Commissioner of
the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs, His
Majesty's Royal license and authority to accept
and wear the insignia of the First Class of the
Third Division of the Imperial Chinese Order
of the Double Dragon, conferred upon him by
his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China, in
recognition of valuable services rendered by him.A Royal Commission of Inquiry into the
naval defences of Netherlands India has just
reported in favour of a local navy for the Colony.
The Commission recommends that the new
Navy shall consist mainly of sub-marines,
torpedo boats, and destroyers. The "Java Sode"
says that the recommendations of the Commission
meet requirements, but that vested interests
and lack of funds stand in the way of carrying
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Letter: P.O. Box, 88. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE FOURTEENTH HALF-YEARLY DRAWING of Sixty-five Debentures of the HONGKONG CLUB, payable on WEDNESDAY, the 30th September, 1908, will be held at the HONGKONG CLUB HOUSE at 11 o'clock A.M. on SATURDAY, the 13th September, 1908.

Bearers of Debentures are invited to attend the Drawing.

By Order,

JAMES CRAIK,

Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1908. 1253

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Society will be held in the CITY HALL on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 5.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st August; of Electing Office-bearers for the ensuing year, &c.

DAVID WOOD,

Acting Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1908. 1259

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at WHARF 21K in the Hongkong and Kowloon Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

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From Persian Gulf ex a. I. S. N. & B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

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Goods not cleared by the 8th inst. at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Company's representatives at an appointed hour. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1908. 1257

NOTICE.

ALL PARTIES having PAYMENTS to make to, or CLAIMS against the estate of M. JOH. THIEN, deceased, late of Hankow, are requested to send full Particulars to the undersigned, not later than SUNDAY, 20th September a.c.

H. LINDMEYER,

Executor.

Hankow, 20th August, 1908. 1255

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to notify that the CHU KWONG LAN Firm with all its Branches has been DISPOSED OF to Mr. UN-OU-YU, who will undertake to settle all and sundry of the liabilities connected therewith.

The undersigned therefore refuse to hold himself responsible for any debts old or new contracted by the aforesaid Firm.

CHU SHU NAM.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1908. 1251

YAT KWONG & COMPANY,

(日光公司).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on and after this Date Mr. HO WING TIN (何永田), formerly in charge of, and signing on behalf of, the ab ve Company, has now retired from his position, and his signature on bills and documents will no further be recognized unless they bear the Company's chop.

Hongkong, 30th August, 1908. 1252

TYPHOONS.

INSURANCE Against LOSS or DAMAGE to Buildings, Contents of Godowns, Stores or Dwelling Houses in Hongkong and China.

For Particulars apply to:-

W. H. TRENCHARD DAVIS,

HOTEL MANSIONS.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1908. 1236

VISITORS TO CANTON.

Should purchase

FROM HONGKONG TO CANTON BY THE PEARL RIVER."

BY

CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD (s.s. "PATRAN" With Illustrations, Maps and Plans, Price \$1.50)

On Sale at:-

Hongkong: "DAILY PRESS" Office.

Messrs. KELLY & WALSH,

Messrs. W. BRYANT & CO., Canton: Messrs. A. S. WATSON & CO. Hongkong 4th October, 1908. 477

WANTED

WANTED.

A FURNISHED HOUSE on the Peak or Lower Levels from December, 1908 to March 1909, or longer.

Apply:- Care of "Daily Press Office," Hongkong, 2nd September, 1908. 1256

WANTED.

BOARD and RESIDENCE with a Respectable English Family on one of the higher Levels. View of Harbour and quiet surroundings essential.

Apply:- "B.M." Care of "Daily Press Office," Hongkong, 23rd August, 1908. 1241

WANTED.

BOY CLERK WANTED FOR SERVICE IN HIS MAJESTY'S NAVAL YARD, HONGKONG.

A COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for the above appointment will be held in the CHAPLAIN'S ROOM, H.M. NAVAL YARD, on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st, 1908, commencing at 10 A.M. Candidates must be not less than 15 nor more than 17 years of age on the day of the examination.

Applications should be lodged not later than NOON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4th, with the DEPUTY VICTUALLING STORE OFFICER, H.M. Naval Yard, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1908. 1237

INTIMATIONS

JUST ARRIVED.

A MERICA'S LEADING

W.B. CORSET.

GREAT DEMAND FOR LONG WAIST.

ERECT FORM AND NUFORM.

HOOSAIN-ALI & CO.,

14, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong, 27th August, 1908. 851

E. J. S. R.

BOY CLERK WANTED FOR SERVICE IN HIS MAJESTY'S NAVAL YARD, HONGKONG.

A COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for the above appointment will be held in the CHAPLAIN'S ROOM, H.M. NAVAL YARD, on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st, 1908, commencing at 10 A.M. Candidates must be not less than 15 nor more than 17 years of age on the day of the examination.

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Hongkong, 23rd August, 1908. 1237

DEVELOPING and PRINTING UNDERTAKEN.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1908. 81

A. LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (Nest to Messrs. KUHN & KOMO).

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1908. 1237

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE FOURTH MEETING of the Season will be held at Happy Valley, on SATURDAY, 5th September, 1908, commencing at 4 P.M.

The Charge of Admission will be 31 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymkhana Club.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price. The Committee invites the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

Post entries will be accepted for event No. 3.

REGINALD V. C. MASTER,

Mon. Secretary and Treasurer.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1908. 1236

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers. Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchandlers. 35 & 37, HING LOONG STREET, (2nd Street, west of Central market) Telephone No. 513. 660

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, on SATURDAY, the 19th September, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Manager, together with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st June, 1908.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 10th September, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS, LAFRAIK & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1908. 1257

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Undersigned beg to notify their Customers and the General Public that they have REMOVED to No. 27, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, opposite the P. & O. Co.'s Office.

A NEW VARIETY of ARTISTIC PICTORIAL POST CARDS, ASIATIC and FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS and all Philatelic Goods are now exhibited at their Show-Room and a Great Assortment of MANILA CIGARS and CIGARETTES, as well as NOVELS, ALBUMS, &c., &c., are for Sale at moderate prices.

GRACIA & CO.,

27, DES VŒUX ROAD.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1908. 1021

FOR SALE AT THE BEGINNING of 1909.

A COMPLETE PLANT of SUGAR MACHINERY Capable of Dealing with 2,200 Guttons Juice per hour, comprising:-

1. Three Roller Mill "36" by "72" with Hydraulic on back roll and having Cane and Megass Carriers complete.

Horizontal Single Cylinder Engine "48" by "28" and Cast Steel Gearings.

Triple Effit of 2,500 square feet heating surface with Vacuum-Pump equal to double the requirements to take a Vacuum Pan, if necessary.

1. Juice Heater of 800 square feet heating surface.

2. Clarifiers of 600 Gallons each on platform supported by C.I. Columns.

4. Filter Press 25 inches square with 31 Chambers each.

2 Eliminators with Copper Coils &c.

The above as supplied by Messrs. McOnie Harvey (The Harvey Engineering Co.) Glasgow in 1901.

8 Oil Jacketed Open Boiling Pans (Millers Patent) for making Muscovado & Concentrated Sugar without Molasses residue.

2 Stirling Boilers working at a pressure of 160 lbs. per square inch, with one circular furnace, and fan for induced draught, heating surface each 3,610 sq. feet, grate surface 95 square feet.

1 Overhead Crane for Mill and Engine equal to a lift of 15 tons.

1 Electric Lighting Plant.

Factory Building 103 feet long and 90 feet wide in two spans of steel girder columns with corrugated galvanized iron roof and ends.

The Plant works with megass fuel alone except for raising Steam.

The Factory can be seen at work on New Scotia Estate, Perak, Federated Malay States, at any time during the next five months after which time Cacao Cultivation is to be stopped as the Estate has been planted throughout with Rubber.

The Removal of the Factory and Machinery can be done by the Sellers who will, if so desired, arrange to supervise re-erection, in which case a guarantee of working will be given.

Apply to:-

THE STRAITS SUGAR CO. LTD.

27, Austin Friars, London, E.C.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1908. 1231

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S. S. ERNEST SIMONS'

COMPAGNIES DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex a. "Dordogne Annexe" from Havre or a. "Dordogne" from Bordeaux ex a. "Ville de Lorient" in connection with above. Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium

BANKS

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application. INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ Per Cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option Balances \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSITS at 4 Per Cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager,

Hongkong, 12th January 1908.

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCHE HANDELSBANK.

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorised Capital £1,50,00,000 (£1,250,000)
Subscribed Capital £1,00,00,000 (Paid up)
Reserve Fund £1,2,20,517.37 (£183,376)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.
SUB-OFFICE: THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY: BATAVIA.

BRANCHES at: Singapore, Sourabaya, Samarang, Indramajoo, Bandung and Weltevreden.

CORRESPONDENTS at: Cheribon, Tega, Pecalongan, Macassar, Pontianak, Padang, Medan, Penang, Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Karachi, Djeppah, Bangkok, Saigon, Shanghai.

BANKERS:
(THE WILLIAMS DRAGONS BANK, London; SWISS BANKERIEIN, Paris; COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPT DE PARIS, Berlin; DEUTSCHE BANK, Brussels; BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS BAS, Vienna; UNION BANK, Rome; BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA.

THE BANK buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit payable in all important places of the World and transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the Rate of 3% per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposit: 12 months 4% per annum
do. 6 do. 3½% do.
do. 3 do. 3% do.

C. WOLDRINGH Manager,
No. 16, Des Vux Road Central,
Hongkong, 19th August, 1908.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER.)

Capital Subscribed (paid-up) Yen 5,000,000
Reserve Fund Yen 930,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe Tainan
Nagasaki Tamsui
Osaka Tokio
Keelung Yokohama
Swatow

HONGKONG OFFICE:
8, Des Vux Road.

Interest allowed on Current Account
Deposits received on terms which may be had on application.

D. TOHDOW, Manager,
Hongkong, 5th April, 1908.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP ... Gold \$3,250,000,
about Mex. \$7,222,223

RESERVE FUND ... Gold \$3,250,000
about Mex. \$7,222,223

HEAD OFFICE: 60 Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, E.C.

BRANCHES OF BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND
LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED

BRANCHES AND AGENTS all over the World.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money Current Account at the Rate of 2½% per annum on Daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:-

For 12 months 4% per cent. per annum.
For 6 " 3½ " " "

For 3 " 3 " " "

No. 9, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.
W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager,
Hongkong 5th April, 1908.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... \$15,000,000.
RESERVE FUNDS ...

STERLING ... \$1,500,000 at 2/—=\$15,000,000

SILVER ... \$14,000,000

3,9,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS.

E. SWELLING, Esq.—Chairman.

Hon. Mr. W. J. GREGSON—Deputy Chairman.

E. G. Barrett, Esq. W. Holmes, Esq.

C. G. R. Brodersen, Esq. C. A. Leuzmann, Esq.

G. Friedland, Esq. R. Shevan, Esq.

C. S. Gubbay, Esq. Hon. Mr. H. A. W. Shadie

H. L. Tomkins, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.

MANAGERS.

Shanghai—W. ADAMS OBAN.

LONDON, BIRMINGHAM, LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager,

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1908.

BANKS

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ... £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED ... £1,25,000
PAID-UP ... £62,000
RESERVE FUND ... £21,000

BANKERS: LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 12 months ... 4 per cent.
For 6 " " 3½ per cent.

For 3 " " 2½ per cent.

EVAN ORMISTON Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1908.

6,000 MILES BY WIRELESS

MR. MARCONI'S GREAT PROJECT.

Mr. Marconi explained to an interviewer last month the wonders of the wireless telegraphy, installed on H. M. Cruiser "Indomitable," which maintained continuous communication with the shore during her record crossing of the Atlantic with the Prince of Wales. The King and the Princess used the system to exchange messages with the Prince during the voyage.

The installation on the "Indomitable," which is a combination of my own patents and improvements in power elaborated by the Admiralty officials, is, I believe, the most perfect upon any vessel in the world," Mr. Marconi said. "The message which the cruiser flashed received at Scilly, constitutes a record, so far as I am aware, in ship-to-shore transmission. The powerful installation upon such great ships as the *Mauretania* and *Lusitania* has a radius of but from 300 to 400 miles.

"The Admiralty communicated with me, and we put at its service our two long-distance stations at Clifton, in Ireland, and Glace Bay, in Canada. This was necessary because the present installation at the Admiralty is designed only for communication around the home coastline, and has not a radius of more than 300 miles. Even with this comparatively limited area, the Admiralty could send messages to a fleet lying off the coast of Denmark, in the North Sea, in the Bay of Biscay, off Land's End, or upon the north coast of Ireland.

"On the outward voyage the "Indomitable" kept in touch with Clifton until she lost the range of this station. Then the messages were sent right on to Glace Bay, and from there were re-transmitted to Clifton. This process was reversed on the homeward voyage. She could receive our messages direct throughout the voyage owing to the greater power of the land stations."

The exchange of messages between the Prince and members of the Royal Family, explained Mr. Marconi, was constant. Particularly numerous were those which passed between the Prince and Princess. All were transmitted in cipher. The King, both from London and from Goodwood, sent messages to the Prince and received replies. "Although his Royal Highness was thousands of miles away upon the ocean he was able to hold communication with the members of his family all the time," added Mr. Marconi.

The inventor does not consider that the wonderful achievement marks any limit of wireless telegraphy. "At Colton, in Italy, we are erecting an even more powerful station than those at Clifton and Glace Bay. It is destined to have a transmitting radius of 6,000 miles.

"It should soon be possible for a single warship, or for a fleet, to receive wireless instructions from the Admiralty via one or more high-power stations, when cruising in any part of our hemisphere. And in the future should not be impossible to send and receive a wireless message in any part of the globe."

The Admiralty had, added Mr. Marconi, made full use of its wireless station at Whitehall during the recent manoeuvres. Constant messages passed between London and units of the fleet. "Almost every day now wireless instructions and reports are flashing from Whitehall to Portsmouth and Dover and back again."

CLOUD BURSTS IN NORTHERN CHILI.

A correspondent writes to the *Shanghai Mercury*.

There were for a long time fears entertained that drought would spoil the entire harvest of the northern parts of Chili Province, but during August at a rather late moment rain set in, which gave hopes for better expectations. Unfortunately, however, the rain never ceased for days in several parts of this province in addition to which during the last weeks such heavy cloud bursts have even made several wrecks along the line of the Imperial Railway of North China. The service had to be stopped entirely for one day on the upper part of Lanchou. The rain was tremendous in this section; for a deserts no such masses of water have streamed down from heaven as was observed the last few days. In Tangshan, where the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company is and where the establishment of the Cement works recently opened, entirely new machinery, a small river which has a fifteen feet embankment suddenly inundated the whole surrounding country, putting part of the Cement works under water and stopping the machinery. I Peitaiho communication with the railway was impossible as there was a stream several feet deep over the road which leads from the station to the seashore. The water rose to such height and flowed in such force that in the larger sections of the Province, especially around Lanchou and Chia-chi where the pretty fruit orchards are, the whole harvest has been destroyed. Great trees which were carried down the hill towards the railroad embankment damaged the coarse pillars of the Shihmen bridge in the Lanchou section which necessitated the stoppage of the railway service. However, Mr. Kinder went up at once and also Engineer Cox left for the endangered section and within 24 hours the service could be opened with temporary technical preparations over the Shihmen bridge.

The morning post brought a sheaf of congratulatory messages and letters relating to the political and national matters in which he takes such an active interest. Telegrams next began to arrive every few minutes, and Lord Wemyss answered them all with his own hand. Then came a stream of callers on business, and so the "holiday" passed away.

"Young Wemyss," as his friends call him, has always been a hard worker, and so he did not realize that his promised day of leisure was over until it was too late to go out for a long tramp over the Surrey hills.

Lord Wemyss was still busy when a press representative called to see him, but he found time to send a message to those who would keep young. He is himself a striking example of youthful age—a tall, alert man, vigorous of step and firm in voice, with only the fringe of silvery hair under his clean-shaven, boyish to suggest that he is now in his ninety-first year.

The only advance I can give to the younger generation is included in these three rules I have tried to follow," said Lord Wemyss.

"Be moderate in all things.

"Sleep at least eight hours a night.

"Eat well and take plenty of good exercise.

"If you wish to live to be old you must also be extremely careful in the selection of your parents," Lord Wemyss continued.

"I do not believe that early to bed and early to rise necessarily makes a man either healthy or wise. I know, however, that plenty of sleep is extremely good for a man. I once tried to sleep a day a week, but I had to give it up, and I find I require at least eight.

"Walking is a most healthy exercise. I do not, however, walk far now, only a few miles at a stretch, unless I have something to walk for.

"I do not like motor-taxis much, and although I earn three, I am very rarely in one. Roadless motoring seems to me one of the crying evils of the present time. It appears to me that the increase of educational advantages in this country has chiefly resulted in the growth of wealth among the lower classes and roadless driving among the upper classes.

"Only the other day I heard a man boasting that he had covered eighty miles in two hours on the public road. Disgusting! I call it. Such recklessness should be made a criminal offence punishable with a heavy term of imprisonment. It endangers more valuable lives than that of the man at the wheel.

"I manage to attend the House of Lords fairly regularly still. I have sat in Parliament for more than sixty-seven years continuously, save for an interval of six months, when I

COLONEL SELBY ON ASIATIC IMMIGRATION.

In the House of Commons on July 1st Mr. Mason (Coventry, Min.) called attention to the report of Mr. Mackenzie King as the result of his mission to Great Britain to consult with the British authorities upon the immigration of Asiatics into Canada. The question of Asiatic immigration was one to which the House would have to give the most careful consideration.

Colonel Selby said although Mr. Mackenzie King's report showed that he himself realised that the diplomatic considerations involved were so delicate that one must speak with restraint, it was, nevertheless, important that there should be the fullest discussion on the matter. The difficulties arose in consequence of the immigration into Canada, not only of Indians, but other Asiatics and especially with regard to Japanese and Chinese immigration. He would not dwell on the Japanese immigration, because the Japanese Government had agreed to restrict emigration as far as possible, and had shown the most friendly desire to co-operate with the Canadian Government and our own Government (Hansard), he said. But, in the general question, might not the House not adopt any superior attitude in this matter—not to say, as people were tempted to say, "Surely all men are equal" and not to hold too closely to the right of a citizen to "Civis Romanus sum, and being a citizen of the Empire, I can go where I please" and that any attempt to exclude a citizen of the Empire was unjust and must be resisted by the Imperial Government. It was easy to utter these very proper sentiments because we had no corresponding dangers in this country. Not only had we no menace of the kind, but objections were raised at the slightest symptom of Asiatic immigration. He had heard a statement from his right hon. friend the President of the Board of Trade that he was proposing to take action in regard to the increase of Chinese *semen* in British ships. He did not say we ought not to take these objections, but he said we did, and, therefore, we ought not to take a superior attitude against the colonies who found themselves confronted with a far more urgent danger.

(Hear, hear.) His hon. friend was quite right. The outward extension of Asiatics was not likely to diminish, but there were indications in the Colonial Office, and, he understood, also in the India Office, that there was plenty of work in India for able-bodied men to do, and that the tendency towards extension was confined only to certain areas. He admitted, however, that the matter was of urgent importance. Notwithstanding the temporary abandonment of the doctrine of *Civis Romanus sum*, there is reason why they need not regard it as a complete disaster.

He would remind the House of a letter Latin saying—*Homo sum; humani nihil a me alienum puto. (Cicero)* In English he would say, "God made all men in His own image, and therefore all men are my kith and kin." Speaking on behalf of the Government, he declared that they admitted that if a self-governing colony decided that they must exclude a certain class of persons the Home Government could not interfere. Why was there anything contrary to the best doctrines in that assumption? He would ask those who considered it a cruel doctrine to reflect on the words of Herbert Spencer. "I am" Herbert Spencer said "entirely in favour of the policy of excluding Asiatics from America or restricting them within the narrowest limit, and for this reason—if they come in large numbers either they will mix with the population or they will not. In the latter event they will ultimately become, if not slaves, practically in the position of slaves. If they do mix they will form a bad hybrid. In either event difficulties must arise, and in the long run immense social disorganization." The Government had no wish or intention of interfering with our self-governing colonies in regard to the policy of exclusion.

Sir G. Parker commanded the Government for taking the right view in appealing to the colonies and in conferring with them.

HOW TO LIVE TO BE NINETY.

LORD WEMYSS' RULES FOR HEALTHY OLD AGE.

The youngest old man in Great Britain, the Earl of Wemyss, celebrated his ninetieth birthday last month by working—if possible—a little harder than usual.

Lord Wemyss spent his birthday, which was supposed to have been a half-holiday for

